GIFT
DEC 8 1915

Preparedness-for-Defense and the Red Cross

THE AMERICAN
RED CROSS
MAGAZINE

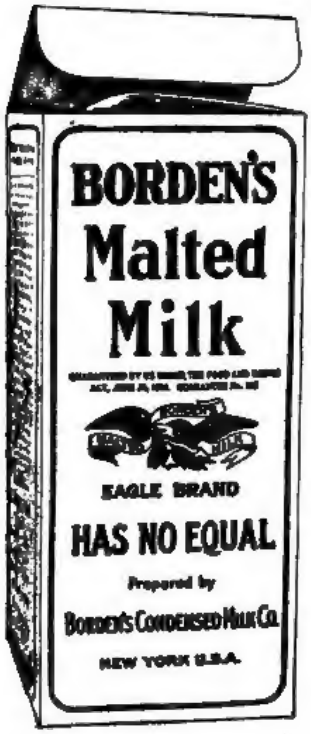
10.12

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

DECEMBER 1915

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



For the best care of the sick and convalescent, a nutritive, easily-digested food is an essential. : :

Fifty-seven years experience and steady advance in the scientific handling of milk, together with the fact that we are and for many years have been the largest manufacturers of Milk Products in the world, justifies us in making the statement that

BORDEN'S
Malted Milk
IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE

is absolutely the best that science can produce.

We invite correspondence from and will be pleased to quote special prices to Red Cross Societies.

MALTED MILK DEPARTMENT

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
NEW YORK

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

VOLUME TEN NUMBER TWELVE

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1915

	PAGE
THE COMING DRIVE ..... *Frontispiece*	
PREPAREDNESS-FOR-DEFENSE AND THE RED CROSS	371
WORK FOR THE BLIND SOLDIERS	373
MR. TAFT BECOMES CHAIRMAN	376
RED CROSS OBLIGATIONS TO THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES..	380
ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM	385
WITH THE RELIEF WORKERS OF FRANCE..... *Elsie Deming-Jarves*..	387
AMONG THE CHAPTERS	391
THE NEW YORK UP-TOWN OFFICE ..... *Anne Tiffany*..	394
THE SUMMER IN RETROSPECT ..... *Helen Mumford*..	396
HAITI'S NEEDS ..... *Admiral W. B. Caperton, U. S. N.*..	397
EDITORIAL COMMENT	398

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States, an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The subscription rate of the Magazine is $1 a year; one copy, 15 cents. Annual membership in the Red Cross is $1, which fee also entitles the member to the Magazine. Sustaining membership is $10; life membership, $25; patron, $100. Make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the American Red Cross.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1913, at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Cesare, in the N. Y. Sun.

THE COMING DRIVE

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN DECEMBER, 1915 NUMBER TWELVE

Preparedness-for-Defense and the Red Cross

Centralized Control of Relief Work and Efficiency Are Discussed At An Important Meeting

To promote the efficiency of any war relief work in which the United States may participate.

To coordinate under and to centralize in the Red Cross, which is the legally authorized humanitarian agency of our Government, such war relief work and thereby prevent waste of funds and energy.

To strengthen our Red Cross very substantially through the building up of its endowment fund so that it may compare favorably with the endowment funds of certain potential foreign Red Cross societies and thereby insure its preparedness for any great national emergency.

To urge as a patriotic duty every American man, woman and child to become a member of the American Red Cross and thereby have them directly interested in this strictly humanitarian and neutral organization

To indorse and support in whole-hearted fashion the Government's non-partisan preparedness-for-defense policy.

These were the several purposes of an intensely interesting meeting held under the auspices of the American Red Cross in New York, November 9, at which Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate presided. The speakers were Mr. Choate, Ex-President William H. Taft, the newly appointed Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of the East; Medical Director Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N., and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross. The meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who has long been an active and liberal supporter of the Red Cross.

EUROPEAN FUND IS LOW

One of the immediate results of this meeting, it is hoped, will be a renewal of generous contributions to the European war relief fund of the American Red Cross, which after a year and four months of the great war's duration is quite low. The arrival of winter with its attendant hardships makes it imperative that our efforts to ameliorate the appalling misery that prevails in the spreading war zone be redoubled.

In opening the meeting Mr. Choate took occasion to praise President Wilson's courage in advocating adequate national preparedness. The New York *Times* report quotes Mr. Choate as declaring that the question of preparedness is too big and too vital to be made a partisan issue. At the conclusion of the address of Dr. Stokes, who made an

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

appeal for concentrated relief work under the Red Cross, Mr. Taft, whose appointment as Chairman of the Red Cross Central Committe was announced at this meeting by Miss Boardman, came in and was given a generous welcome. The Former President spoke in a very earnest manner of the humanitarian mission of the Red Cross.

SMALL CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

"It makes me realize what a serious thing the Red Cross is, and it puts a special eloquence in my appeal to you for funds for the Red Cross," the New York *Sun* quotes Mr. Taft as saying. "You know that to many people the giving of a dollar is too small a detail—they wait until the pressure of some great emotion makes them send a check. But the dollar is needed, and I hope you will remember that a flow of dollars counts more in the end than sporadic checks for large amounts."

The New York *Times* report of this meeting says in part:

> Mr. Choate, opening the meeting, referred to the lack of organization that has been emphasized in all the national crises of this country. Every war in which the United States ever engaged, he said, had found the United States unprepared at the beginning.
>
> "As for preparedness," added Mr. Choate, "some of us have been at work on this subject ever since the present war began.
>
> "Think of it, 21,000 miles of American coast, and our great cities not adequately prepared for defense. We have fortifications and we have guns, but the guns don't shoot far enough and they all point the same way. It would not be a problem so hard to solve to land out of range of these fortifications, march inland, and capture the port wanted. Then there are the insular possessions, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii and Guam."
>
> Mr. Choate referred to the work of various defense organizations, and said they were accomplishing much good.
>
> "And we have just had delivered in this city," added Mr. Choate, "a great speech by the President, who has come out strong for the army and the navy. I was perfectly delighted. It required courage on the part of the President to take the position and he showed a wise understanding of the situation.
>
> "There is one other word I want to say about the President, and that is to express the fervent hope that no partisan spirit will enter into this matter of national preparedness, and I, for one, should be heartily ashamed of the party to which I belong if it tried in any way to make capital out of the sincere efforts of the President to make this country ready, not for war but for peace. The idle dream of some that we are in no danger of being attacked is a dream that should be dispelled."

INTEGRAL PART OF GOVERNMENT.

Speaking of relief work and of the Red Cross, Mr. Choate said the Red Cross was an integral part of the Government and that he believed it would be well if all the relief organizations could be co-ordinated under the Red Cross. Had this been done when the war in Europe started, he said, the money contributed in America would have gone much further and certainly would have done more good.

General Wood indorsed Mr. Choate's words regarding the co-ordination of relief. "First," said General Wood, "you want to organize the Red Cross as an adjunct of the army and navy, for, after all, the Red Cross is the big brother of the services. We will never have too many doctors or too many nurses if we get into trouble. The Red Cross should be thoroughly organized and reserve supplies should be always available, and I think it would be proper for the Government to permit the storage of reserve supplies at its army posts. In times of war the Red Cross must be behind the regular medical services. Also, you must be ready for the militia. An army does not represent, by any means, the military organization of a country. It is only the cutting edge of a very heavy knife blade, and the country gives the power and force back of it. The idea that we should wait to organize until trouble is upon us is folly, and because some other things are not organized is no reason why the Red Cross should wait."

Medical Director Stokes spoke along the same lines, after which Mr. Taft pleaded for increased membership and more liberal support for the Red Cross.

Miss Boardman told of the work for the relief of soldiers and noncombatants in Europe, of the quantities of supplies sent, and appealed for increased membership and increased contributions.

LARGE ENDOWMENT IS NEEDED

Miss Boardman spoke of the advantages the Japanese and Russian Red Cross societies have over some of the others because of their very large endowment funds which enable them to be prepared at all times for any great crisis that might arise. It is a sign of patriotism in Japan particularly, for men,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

women and children to join their Red Cross.

Alluding to the fact that the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations have endowments of $100,000,000 each Miss Boardman asked why the Red Cross, supported by the entire American people, should not have a like amount in its endowment fund rather than less than a million dollars. "We should have the strongest relief organization in the United States," said she, "and should have as members every individual in the country, each paying one dollar a year."

In the informal discussion Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Maude Wetmore urged the affiliation of various war relief societies with the Red Cross. An amalgamation of such societies under the Red Cross where the accounts would be audited by the War Department was pointed out as highly essential for the promotion of efficiency and actual extension of relief work.

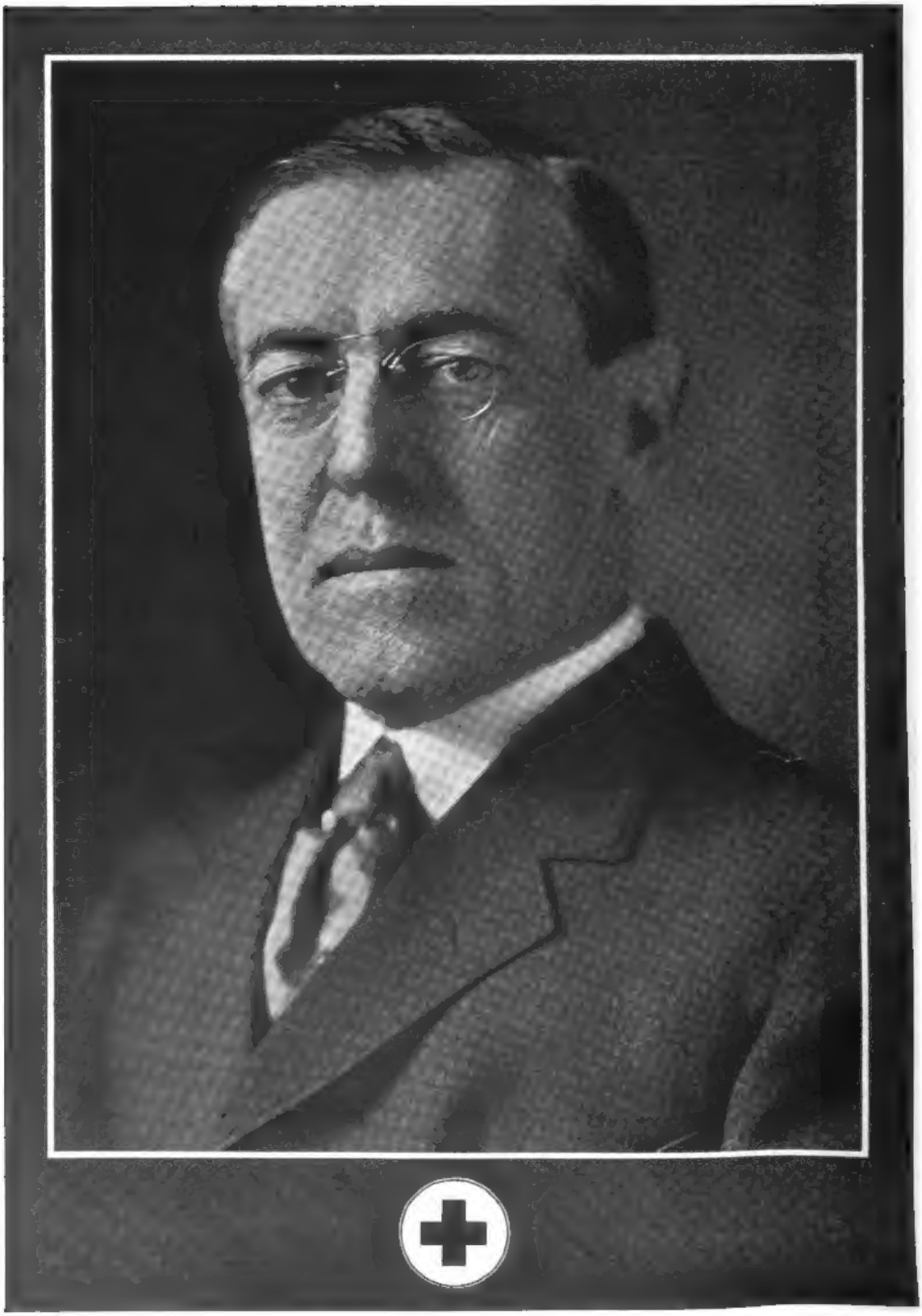
Among those attending the meeting besides those actively participating, were Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of the Mayor of New York; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President of the American Red Cross; Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, New York Treasurer of the American Red Cross; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, General William C. Sanger, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Alfred Coates, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. August Belmont, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of the New York State Board of the Red Cross; Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, U. S. A., Mr. Breck Trowbridge, Mr. T. T. Wells.

Work for the Blind Soldiers

"THE fifteen totally blind wounded soldiers in the American Red Cross Hospital (in Munich), have excited the deepest sympathy," says the little publication, *American Notes in Munich*. "These young men, some of whom are university graduates, have suddenly been bereft of their eyesight. Perhaps this is the hardest fate that can befall a soldier. The sympathy in the American colony for these unfortunates is very great. Their complete helplessness is so touching that the nurses in the hospital often give way to fits of weeping. But everybody does their best to be cheerful for the despondency and depression of the men often excites alarm.

"As soon as convalescent the new education of these men begins. It is under the skillful direction of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, and his teachers come every day to the hospital. The men are learning the method of reading and writing for the blind; to play musical instruments, especially the piano, zither, and organ; to use the typewriter. By the use of raised maps geography can be studied and the campaigns of the various armies can be followed. Twice every day some one reads aloud from the daily newspapers, there are walks in the grounds about the hospital, and several concerts are given every week. But perhaps the most welcome amusement is the singing of the national patriotic airs. This arouses more cheerfulness than anything else. The physical exercises are under the skillful direction of one of the nurses, Miss Frances Moore, a graduate of Wellesley College. She is specially prepared for this work and was the physical director of the Young Women's Christian Association in Richmond, Virginia."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

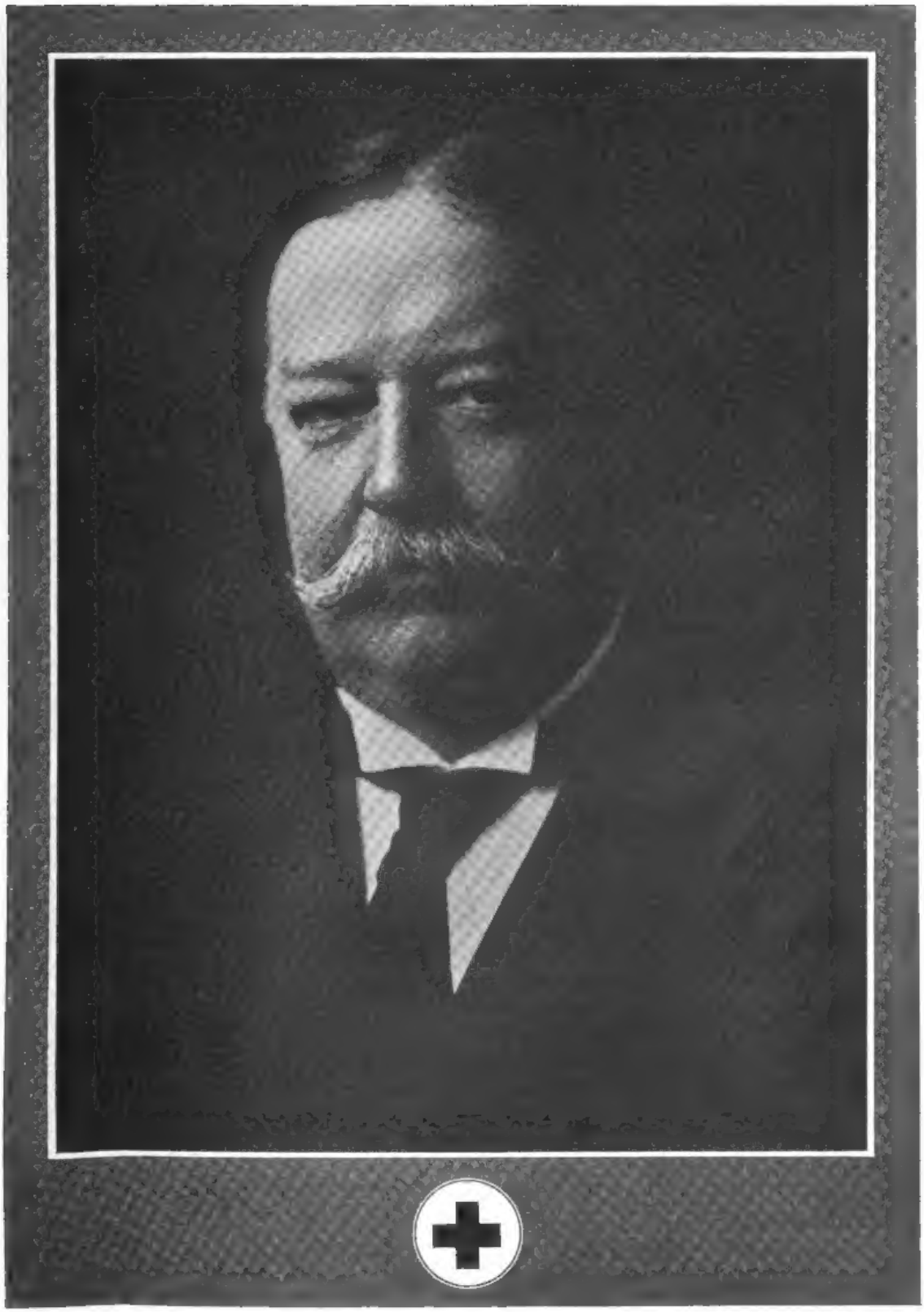


Copyright, Harris & Ewing, Washington.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS (See page 376).

HERE ARE THE HIGH OFFICERS

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



Copyright, Moffett, Chicago.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

OF YOUR OFFICIAL RELIEF SOCIETY

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Taft Becomes Chairman

The American Red Cross Now Fills Unique Position in Having the President and a Former President as its High Executives

AMERICAN Red Cross members the country over! Behold on the preceding pages the high chiefs of your organization! What other organization is there in this country so fortunate as to have the President of the United States as its own particular president and a Former President of the United States as chairman of its governing body?

Surely the American Red Cross reached an important and interesting stage in its development and a full measure of proof of its non-partisan character was given when President Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, announced on November 9 the appointment of Former President William Howard Taft, Republican, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross. Under the Congressional Charter governing the American Red Cross the President of the United States appoints the Chairman and five members of the Central Committee.

President Is Gratified

Former President Taft was the first President of the reorganized American Red Cross and assumed that office while he was Secretary of War, February 8, 1905. He was reelected each year thereafter at the annual meeting of the American Red Cross as its President, and served in that office while he was President of the United States until April 20, 1913, when, in accord with a suggestion of Mr. Taft that the President of the United States as a custom be elected President of the American Red Cross, President Wilson, his successor in the White House, accepted such an election at the hands of the Central Committee.

The letter of President Wilson acknowledging receipt of Mr. Taft's acceptance of the Chairmanship, voices an official welcome upon his return to active participation in Red Cross affairs. The letter is quoted further on. Mr. Taft succeeds as Chairman of the Central Committee Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, who was appointed to that post December 4, 1906, by President Roosevelt and who served eight years as Chairman, giving to the Red Cross the benefits of his truly notable governmental experience. On account of his health, General Davis tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Central Committee sometime ago but willingly consented to discharge the duties of Chairman until his successor should be appointed. With a final agreement of Mr. Taft to accept the office, General Davis' resignation was accepted by the President in the following letter dated November 12:

General Davis Is Thanked

My Dear General Davis:

I have received your letter of October 25th, and I hereby accept your resignation as Chairman of the Red Cross Central Committee. May I not thank you very sincerely for the invaluable services you

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Photo by Buck Washington.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A., WHO HAS RETIRED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS CENTRAL COMMITTEE AFTER FILLING THAT OFFICE FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

have rendered to the Red Cross and to the country?

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Major General George W. Davis,
Washington, D. C.

The following letter was sent Mr. Taft at New Haven by President Wilson, October 28:

MY DEAR MR. TAFT:

I am writing to ask if you will not do the country and the American Red Cross the great service of accepting the chairmanship of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross. I know how active and how deep your interest in the Red Cross has been and it would be of the utmost advantage to the association if you could find the time and energy to serve in that capacity, and I am sure that we should all feel it a privilege to be associated with you.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. William H. Taft,
New Haven, Conn."

Mr. Taft's reply to the foregoing letter, dated in New Haven, November 7, follows:

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

Replying further to your letter of October 28th, I beg to say that I accept the Chairmanship of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross. I fear that I shall not have the time to do the work that I ought to do in the matter, but I hope to make arrangements by which I shall have assistants so competent that we can jointly accomplish the purpose you and all have, who are trying to promote the cause of the Red Cross.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The President,
The White House.

In acknowledging receipt of his acceptance of the appointment, President Wilson wrote Mr. Taft November 10 as follows:

MY DEAR MR. TAFT:

"I am sincerely gratified that you find you can accept the chairmanship of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross. It will give everybody concerned reassurance and I shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to being associated with you in the work.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON

Hon. William H. Taft,
New Haven, Conn."

A RECORD OF GREAT SERVICE

While the American Red Cross has been made most happy by the acquisition to its central government of Former President Taft, it also feels acutely the retirement of Major General George Whitefield Davis, a lovable and exalted character.

Mr. Ashmun Brown, Associate Editor of *Arms and the Man*, a year ago wrote a biographical tribute to General Davis, which it is a real pleasure to quote in part here. It is written in a breezy, entertaining style. Mr. Brown says:

"Uncle Sam discovered the executive abilities of General Davis many years ago. Your uncle used those abilities, too. But just now the Red Cross is using them, and glad to get them. They do not cost the Red Cross a cent, for General Davis works without pay, like the other executive officers of the Red Cross, but the services rendered are just the sort that great corporations pay salaries of $25,000 and $50,000 a year to secure.

"There is initiative, efficiency, wisdom, experience and capability in those services, not a whit diminished by calendar age. General Davis works now on the huge task the war has thrust upon him primarily for love of the cause in which he is engaged, but also because the restlessness and vigor of the man demands employment.

"Since Miss Boardman reorganized the Red Cross it has become a gigantic business concern, its business being to organize relief work on a world-wide scale. Business principles are just as applicable to a humanitarian organiation as to commercial affairs; they, in fact, are more applicable, in order to prevent wasting the product of self-sacrifice and generosity proffered for a noble cause. And General Davis is the man who applies modern system and business methods to the interior organization of the Red Cross.

"Curiously qualified for the service is this grizzled old soldier. Fighting in the line through two of the nation's great wars, and always with credit, he knows what soldiers need in war—knows from personal, practical experience their wants which the Red Cross can supply. Not

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

only that, but wide travel has given him knowledge of the armies of the world.

"Years—in fact, a generation—of service in the staff, which is the business organization of the army, taught him business methods. A period of service as assistant engineer in the construction of the Washington Monument broadened his experience.

"The opening of the Spanish-American war found him a major in the 9th Infantry, that famous regiment that has served in more regions beyond the seas than any other regiment of the American army. Quickly he became a lieutenant colonel, and then almost at once, a brigadier general of volunteers. When peace came he was found installed as military governor of Porto Rico, in which capacity he served for a year and established the government.

"'Good work!' said Uncle Sam. 'We need an executive officer like you in the Philippines,' so away he went thither as provost marshal general of the islands. Another year passed, and then came a year in command of the departments of Mindanao and Luzon, following which he served a year in command of the entire division of the Philippines.

WAS GOVERNOR OF CANAL ZONE

"Here is a total of five years of sweeping authority, the evolving of huge problems, the doing of work which only a born executive can master.

"Retirement came, but not inactivity. Already General Davis had served for several years as general manager of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, and was familiar with the isthmian canal problems. Promptly on retirement the President made him a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and from 1904 to 1905 he was governor of the Panama Canal Zone in the early stages of the canal construction work. From 1905 to 1906 he was chairman of the board of consulting engineers on the type of canal to be constructed.

"The quality of the man, as estimated by the government he served, can be judged by the character of the work delegated to him.

"But all of these experiences were not enough. In 1907 he was sent as an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to Guatemala, and again to the same country on a similar mission in 1914.

"Big things, all, but in his opinion no bigger than the work he undertook when, in 1906, he became Chairman of the Central Committee of the National Red Cross.

"That New England energy and capacity which made him a sergeant of Connecticut volunteer infantry at the beginning of the civil war and brought him out of that contest a major has served him through life."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Obligations of the American Red Cross to the Armed Forces of the United States

IN THE INTEREST OF PREPAREDNESS

THE purposes of the American Red Cross, as defined by United States law and embodied in the charter granted by Congress are:

"To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the Conference of Geneva of October, 1863, and also of the Treaty of Geneva of August 22, 1864, to which the United States of America gave its adhesion March 1, 1882.

"To perform all the duties devolved upon a national society by each nation which has acceded to said Treaty.

"To act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy, and to act in such matters between similar national societies of other governments through the 'Comite International de Secours,' and the Government and the people and the Army and Navy of the United States of America."

A Proclamation by the President of the United States dated August 22, 1911, and published in General Orders of the War and Navy Departments, states:

1. That the American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society now authorized by this Government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war.

2. That any other society desiring to render similar assistance can do so only through the American National Red Cross.

3. That to comply with the requirements of Article 10 of the International Red Cross Convention of 1906 (revision of the Treaty of Geneva), that part of the American National Red Cross rendering aid to the land and naval forces will constitute a part of the sanitary services thereof.

4. That when any member of the American National Red Cross reports for duty with the land or naval forces of the United States, pursuant to a proper call, he will thereafter be subject to military laws and regulations as provided in Article 10 of the International Red Cross

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Convention of 1906, and will be provided with the necessary brassard and certificate of identity.

5. That except in cases of great emergency, the personnel of the American National Red Cross will not be assigned to duty at the front, but will be confined to hospitals in the home country, at the base of operations, on hospital ships, and along line of communication of the military and naval forces of the United States.

The obligations of the American Red Cross to the armed forces of the United States may be divided into three classes:

Funds

Personnel

Supplies.

In every city, town or county, Red Cross chapters should be organized for active work. Every American citizen who can afford to do so should become a member of a Red Cross chapter or a member at large. "Annual Membership" costs $1.00 a year, "Sustaining Membership" $10.00 a year, "Life Membership" $25.00 in one payment, and "Patron Membership" $100.00 in one payment. All members of the Red Cross receive "The American Red Cross Magazine" (published monthly).

PROCEDURE FOR ORGANIZATION

When a community desires to organize a chapter a petition requesting the necessary authority, signed by five or more responsible persons residing in the district, should be forwarded to the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., together with the personal applications for membership of the petitioners. Upon approval authority will be granted to hold a meeting for the purpose of organization, and full instructions pertaining to organization, duties and responsibilities of chapters will be forwarded.

FUNDS

The collection of funds in time of war for the maintenance of relief operations will constitute one of the important chapter obligations.

PERSONNEL

The personnel will consist of specially trained persons such as surgeons, dentists, nurses and nurses' aids, pharmacists, stenographers, etc., and the untrained personnel among the chapter members and others desirous of undertaking the duties specified hereinafter.

The organization into columns, for active service, of specially trained personnel is under the supervision of the Central Committee.

The personnel will be divided into three classes:

Class A consists of those of the trained personnel willing to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

serve wherever needed, in field, hospital or supply columns, or intelligence sections.

Class B consists of those willing to serve in the home country only, and includes both trained personnel and others ready to undertake duties hereinafter specified.

Class C consists of those willing to serve at place of residence only, and includes both trained personnel and others ready to undertake dutes hereinafter specified.

From Class A, which consists of physicians, surgeons, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, cooks, attendants, chauffeurs, litter bearers and other transport personnel, will be organized Field, Hospital and Supply Columns and Information Bureau Sections.

FIELD COLUMNS

1 Director
4 Assistant Directors
6 Section Chiefs
16 Assistant Section Chiefs
64 Men

The Directors and Assistant Directors must be physicians in good standing, who, if meeting the requirements may be commissioned in the medical reserve corps of the Army or Navy.

The Section Chiefs, Assistant Section Chiefs and the men of these columns must be persons trained in first aid, elementary hygiene and hospital corps drill, and must be familiar with appliances (including improvisation) for transportation of the sick and wounded, fitting up hospital trains and ships and similar duties before acceptance for active service. In the selection of Section Chiefs, Assistant Section Chiefs and the men of these columns preference will be given to those who have received special instruction by the Red Cross.

Field Columns will be used to supplement and assist the regular sanitary transport columns of the Army or Navy in the transportation of patients from field hospitals to evacuation and base hospitals by litter, ambulance, hospital train or ship, and for the performance of such other duties as may be required.

HOSPITAL COLUMNS

1 Director
3 Assistant Directors and as many staff
Surgeons as may be required
6 Chief Nurses
45 Nurses
Nurses' Aids as required
2 Section Chiefs
Dieticians, cooks, ward orderlies, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Director, Assistant Directors and Staff Physicians must be practitioners of medicine in good standing, who, if meeting the requirements may be commissioned in the medical reserve corps of the Army or Navy. The staff may also include dentists and pharmacists.

All nurses must be graduate trained nurses enrolled in the Red Cross Nursing Service. In the selection of Nurses' Aids preference will be given to women who have received special instruction by the Red Cross.

The duties of Section Chiefs embrace the keeping of records and the conduct of the supply service.

The training of Hospital Columns, in addition to strictly professional subjects, comprises practical instruction in Army and Navy methods and the handling of materials used in evacuation and base hospitals and in hospital trains and ships; including methods and means of improvising hospital accommodations from local resources.

Hospital Columns will be used to supplement and assist military hospital formations, to perform ward service and to take up certain branches of hospital work, including kitchen and laundry management. Sections of Hospital Columns may also be assigned to duty on hospital trains and ships and to other military sanitary institutions.

SUPPLY COLUMNS

Directors
Pharmacists
Clerks
Teamsters, etc.

The training of Supply Columns includes practical instructions concerning the kind and character of supplies for the sanitary service, methods of inspection, distribution and accounting as may be prescribed by the Central Committee of the American Red Cross.

INFORMATION BUREAU SECTIONS

Directors
Clerks
Stenographers
Typewriters, etc.

The training for Information Bureau Sections includes instructions in methods of correspondence and means of obtaining information from military authorities concerning the sick and wounded, and the dead, for transmitting to relatives and friends. Information Bureau Sections may also be attached to the Bureau of Information of Prisoners of War.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The control of the trained personnel organized into columns, detachments, sections, or smaller units, is vested in the Central Committee of the American Red Cross until tendered and accepted for service by the armed forces of the United States. When they pass under military control each column or unit will be placed under command of a medical officer of the Army or Navy, according to the nature of the service. Until they pass under military control the personnel of columns, detachments, sections, or units will be under command of their respective directors.

Members of organized columns when in service will wear the uniform prescribed by the Central Committee of the American Red Cross and approved by the War Department.

The services of women will not be utilized in the zone of advance.

Regulations regarding the organization of the trained personnel included in Classes B and C are the same as those for Class A.

These Classes B and C will include the great number of untrained personnel upon whom the Red Cross must depend for many and varied duties.

In time of peace the active duties of this untrained personnel for war preparedness consists in securing funds for the endowment of the American Red Cross and increasing its membership to enable it to maintain an efficient organization for active service (the Japanese Red Cross has an endowment of thirteen million dollars and 1,800,000 members); in providing non-perishable supplies (circulars listing these may be obtained from Red Cross headquarters, Washington, D. C.); and in the organization of classes for instruction in first aid, elementary hygiene, home care of the sick and other special courses (circulars regarding these classes may be obtained from Red Cross headquarters).

Persons who have taken any of these courses may also be called upon in the home country and at place of residence, for duty at rest stations and convalescent homes, under trained supervision.

In time of war special committees should be appointed by the chapter on the collection of funds, on entertainment and propaganda, on hospital garments and supplies, on transportation of the same, on aid to the families of soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, on care for convalescents, and on assistance and training for occupation of those permanently crippled or blind.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Annual Meeting Program

SPEAKERS of note including prominent social workers and philanthropists, and subjects of unusual interest are to be found on the program of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Red Cross, which will be held Wednesday, December 8, 1915, at Rauscher's, 1034 Connecticut Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. There will be three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening. Honorable William Howard Taft, the new Chairman of the Central Committee, will preside at the morning session, which will begin at 10 o'clock. It is expected that President Wilson, President of the American Red Cross, will attend and preside for a few minutes at the afternoon session, which will begin at 2.30 o'clock. During these two sessions the regular work of the American Red Cross will be discussed largely. The evening session, which will begin at 8 o'clock, will be presided over by Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President of the American Red Cross, will be devoted mainly to addresses by the heads or representatives of various war relief committees, and will close with an address by Miss Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross.

The program, as arranged by Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director, will be substantially as follows:

Morning Session

10 A. M.: Roll call; minutes, Mr. Charles L. Magee, Secretary; Executive Committee report, Maj. Gen. C. A. Devol, U. S. A.; Treasurer's report, Honorable John Skelton Williams, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer Major Harry C. Coope; Nursing Service, Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman; Medical Bureau, Major Robert U. Patterson, Chief; Mission of the Magazine, Mr. Austin Cunningham, Editor; Town and Country Nursing Service, Miss Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent.

11.20 A. M.: Action on proposed amendments to by-laws; election of officers and boards; noon recess.

12.30 P. M.: Luncheon to delegates.

Afternoon Session

2.30 P. M.: Sanitary Work in Serbia, Dr. Richard P. Strong, Director American Red Cross Sanitary Commission; The American Red Cross in Mexico City, Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, Director of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross; An American Surgeon's Experiences in the War Zone, Dr. Roades Fayerweather, formerly Director of American Red Cross Work in Pau, France; A Red Cross Nurse in the Great War, Miss Lydia W. Anderson, recently an American Red Cross Supervising Nurse in Vienna, Austria; Consolidating the Relief Forces of a City—a Story of the Eastland Disaster, Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, of Chicago; Teaching First Aid to a Police Force and Why, Major Raymond W. Pullman. Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.; The Needlework Guild of America, Miss Rosamond K. Bender, National Corresponding Secretary.

Evening Session

8 P. M.: The American Ambulance Hospital, Mrs. Robert Bacon; The Committee of Mercy, Mr. Norman Hapgood; The German-Austrian Relief Committee of Chicago, Honorable Julius Goldzier; The Vacation War Relief Committee, Miss Anne Morgan; The War Relief Clearing House, Honorable Myron T. Herrick; The French Emergency Wounded Fund, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin; The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Miss Lindon W. Bates; Red Cross Preparedness, Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

From a Painting by Francois C. Baude.

LEAVING HOME FOR THE FRONT

Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

With the Relief Workers of France

A Striking Example of Self-Sacrifice and Devotion

By ELSIE DEMING-JARVES

THERE are 4,000 wounded in Dinard this winter and the need for hospital garments, antiseptic cotton, socks and bandages never diminishes. Recently the Prefect of our Department (the Governor) came to Val Fleuri, surrounded by his staff, to thank us in the name of France, for what we have obtained from our friends in America, and to express through us the Government's grateful recognition of the generosity of America and the Red Cross.

Many wounded there are always, but the spirit of the French people is magnificent. No sacrifice is too great to make; no economy too severe. And all, high and low, rich and poor, are putting their hearts and courage into the affair with an enthusiasm and devotion quite surprising.

Yesterday I met a French duchess, last year the most frivolous and worldly person. She was dressed in a cheap-made black serge suit, with a black straw sailor hat, trimmed with a black taffeta bow, such as a poor little governess or an upper housemaid would have worn a year ago. And she said she was proud to wear the costume bought ready-made at the Galeries Lafayette for fifty francs. She has had a hospital in her chateau since the war began, where 100 little "pious-pious" have been taken care of and nursed back to health. So she said she had no money "pour la toilette."

Work of the Women

What these French women are doing is beyond praise. A sober, quiet determination has taken the place of erstwhile frivolity. One sees delicately nurtured ladies doing the most ordinary menial work in the hospitals—not day by day, but month by month, rising at 7 a. m. and only returning home for meals and bed at 8 o'clock—many of them women who, in former times, thought of little but extravagance, luxury and display.

I often go to the "Arrivee des Blesses." Alas! they come too often to the railroad station, long stretchers filled with broken humanity. Does one ever hear complaints, groans or repinings? Never. One said to me as I gave him a cup of beef tea, after he had been lifted from a box car where he had passed three days and three nights: "Madame, I am a homeless cripple. My eyesight is gone, and I am forever dependent on my family, my poor wife and children. But in the future, when France is at peace, they will not begrudge their old father his sup and board, for he was decorated by the guns of Arras!" (Meaning—poor wretch!—his sightless eyes.)

The first of the "grands blesses prisonniers en allemagne" have arrived. They came from Switzerland to Lyons, and from there have been distributed through the country and seashore places. Nineteen came to Dinard, very severely wounded, blind, many one-legged, and some badly disfigured, but so rejoiced, poor chaps, to find themselves once more in France. Some have been in Germany since September. They say they were kindly treated in the hospitals, but had precious little to eat. Their looks show it, as they are quite emaciated. Being also accustomed to little food, their capacity for digesting has also decreased, much to their regret, but no doubt that misfortune will correct itself now they are back here.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE FRENCH RED CROSS HAVE CONVERTED A NUMBER OF SEINE RIVER BARGES INTO HOSPITALS. HERE A WOUNDED SOLDIER IS BEING TENDERLY LOWERED INTO ONE OF THESE BARGES.

Boston Photo News Co.

HOW THE FRENCH REMEMBER THEIR DEAD — SCENE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Int'l Underwood & U

RED CROSS MOTOR AMBULANCES IN THE HOTEL DES INVALIDES IN PARIS

The Soldier's Return

When the train drew up in the Lyons Gare they saw hundreds of enthusiastic compatriots cheering and waving flags and handkerchiefs, flowers everywhere, and heard the "Clarions de France." Some broke down and cried like children. They had borne the privations and sufferings consequent to imprisonment for ten long months, but when they heard those sweet clear notes and saw the tricolor once more, "ils avaient le coeur gros," and just gave way—that is, the weaker ones.

At the mother house of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 125 are installed in that quiet convent, in the midst of the rich fields and green peaceful woods of Brittany. With those good little sisters to wait upon them and nurse them; with fine cream, butter and eggs, chickens and fresh vegetables to eat, they will soon recover, and they can hardly express their feelings, poor fellows, but just sit smiling and cheery in the sun, mere boys many of them, thin-cheeked, fresh-colored, bright-eyed, but crippled for life. And there are older men—fathers of families bronzed and calm, thankful to be in France, with the thought of soon returning to their wives and children.

What impresses one above all is their modesty, patience and patriotism. Whether they are doctors or lawyers, peasants or little artisans, they all show the same soul-stirring love for France. They count their sufferings as nothing compared to the welfare of the nation.

Tango Palaces Now Hospitals

The life of the last ten years which we knew and loved so well has vanished like the snows of yesteryear. Where the tango was danced are now long rows of hospital cots. The music of the Hungarian Band has given place to the silence of the ambulance corridors. Crippled men are sitting on the Casino verandas where fashionable women in former years

zed by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

strolled in idleness and elegance. Horrid odors of iodoform and chloroform assail one instead of the perfume of the flowers. The gay young girls of other days, who laughed and flirted and danced in these airy halls are now demure nurses and attendants in severe white linen gowns, the Red Cross embroidered on their white veils—a vivid testimonial to their pitying compassion for the helpless.

What a few awful months of this world's war seem to us over here! You in America who continue to live as much as usual, can really have but little conception of it all. To you that pageant and tragedy of war is as "a tale that is told," very horrible perhaps; but of necessity it can not affect you intimately. You can know little of the heartrending daily experiences, the hourly ordeals demanded.

ONE WOMAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Some few weeks ago I attended a class being instructed in first aid to the injured whose instructress was a rather attractive French woman, laden with years and honors. As I went in, a friendly Red Cross nurse murmured: "The poor madame! She received a telegram two hours ago announcing the death of both of her sons, and you know her husband was killed in September. Now she has given her boys to France. She does not wish it mentioned. Do not refer to it."

As I looked at that wrinkled but composed countenance, so stern and so calm; as I listened to her instructions, given in a quiet manner, and with unfaltering voice, it was quite evident that the old proverb still holds good: "Bon sang ne peut mentir." There she was, that stricken old mother, looking drearily into the future. Her two dear sons killed on the same day, her home forever desolate. But she came down nevertheless to show us how to bandage the wounded men, to teach us patience, endurance and control under all circumstances. At night she returns to her lonely hearth to mourn those brave boys. But did she not need our sympathy? To us watching this superb example, she seemed to embody the Spirit of Courage. The valiant heart rising above the wreck of happiness and home to do its duty to "La Patrie!"

Only a short distance separates us from the battlefields, where the manhood of France and England are daily laying down their lives in defense of their country. God grant that no such sacrifice may be demanded of America. To us who have remained in France, life has become a very solemn reality. As we go forth in sober garb and spirit to do what we can for these suffering thousands—wounded men and boys, lonely young widows, stricken parents—we realize intensely that life in Europe has utterly changed. The old order of things has passed away. What will replace it? Who can tell?

Happiness is not found in self-contemplation, it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.—*Johnson.*

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AMONG THE CHAPTERS

AMERICAN RED CROSS TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, WILMINGTON, N. C.

EARLY reports from a number of the many Red Cross chapters located throughout the United States, nearly all of which recently held annual meetings, show that much energy and ingenuity were exercised during the past year in supporting the European war relief work and also the various humanitarian activities at home of the American Red Cross. Of course the net results—the contributions of money and relief supplies by the chapters themselves—carried marked proof of resourcefulness and enterprise; but the written reports, elucidating and illuuminating as they are, bring out strikingly the humuan side of the measures taken and reflect much credit on the membership.

It is probable there will be available for publication in the next issue of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE a detailed official statement which will give comprehensively and succinctly to date the story of fourteen months of relief campaigning in behalf of suffering peoples in the zone of the greatest war of all history.

In presenting here some of the highlights of the reports of chapters thus far received, mention is made of particular chapters not in a discriminating sense but rather to illustrate somewhat methods employed. The chapters as a whole have been responsible for the sinews of a crusade which has alleviated much misery. And this is not the first time by any means that they have been. Some of the chapters have contributed splendidly to the work of the national organization for upward of ten years in addition to carrying on local humanitarian endeavors. Again a number of chapters which have existed only since the European war began have made excellent records. The combined work of all has been and is being a source of gratification indeed.

PLAN TO WORK HARDER

Many of the chapters have prepared to strive harder than ever this winter to enlarge their membership and aid in building up the endowment fund of the Red Cross in addition to actively supporting the numerous relief projects of the American Red Cross.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

One of the senior chapters, that in Wilmington, N. C., was started in 1908 with a membership of only eight and recently had 262 members in good standing. It has quickly responded to all public appeals for relief in disasters and war. It has brought about an arrangement whereby all public schools in Wilmington, both white and colored, and some suburban schools have been provided with first aid outfits, and much educational work in the interest of first aid to the injured has been done. It has energetically promoted the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals. But a very distinguishing accomplishments is recorded to the chapter's credit—one that it is rightfully proud of. It has brought about the building and is assisting in the maintenance of a fairly commodious sanatorium for the free treatment of tuberculosis patients.

"The cure and prevention of tuberculosis has been the principal local work of the chapter from its very beginning," writes Mrs. S. Mendelsohn, the Recording Secretary. "An efficient visiting nurse was at once installed, and with the help of the Municipal Board of Health all cases in need of assistance were reached and a vigorous system of sanitary treatment on educational lines was successfully instituted, aided by a visiting committee composed of chapter members."

BUILD MODERN SANATORIUM

Meanwhile, says Mrs. Mendelsohn, the plans for building the sanatorium were rushed and finally consummated through generous subscriptions from private and public sources. A modern institution equipped with all necessary sanitary arrangements was erected at a cost of $15,000 and has now been in successful operation two years. The expenses for maintenance are met by regular contributions from the chapter, from the city and county, and through offerings of benevolent citizens.

The Princeton, N. J., Chapter, only a little over a year old, with President Hibben of Princeton University as its President, has been very enterprising in getting up entertainments and other means of raising funds and hospital supplies. Incidentally it instituted a novel and very happy plan in providing a way in which Princeton people who were away during the summer vacation season could aid the chapter in its war relief work.

"When the summer season approached," writes Mrs. Henry Edmunds, the Secretary, "and the Executive Committee of the Princeton Chapter considered the exodus of professors and their families, which always follows the closing of the University for the three vacation months, they were not a little troubled lest the Red Cross work would be seriously crippled. A somewhat perturbed conference was held on this subject and the Mail-Order Department was decided upon as a possible solution of the difficulty.

"It was started with a little misgiving and with some fear and trembling because it was an untried venture, a child of the Princeton Chapter really, undertaken wholly on its own initiative and responsibility.

MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM SUCCESSFUL

"Its purpose was to encourage Princeton workers scattered in their various summer homes and resorts to organized groups of vacation workers.

"Those who were absent through the summer cooperated with those who remained at home in a most gratifying spirit. Materials were sent to them by mail from the Princeton Red Cross Bureau and the finished articles were returned by parcel post.

"This department was under most capable direction and from the first moment of its beginning it proved an amazing success, exceeding our brightest hopes in the scope of its work and in its productiveness for the Bureau.

"The Princeton Chapter affectionately suggests to sister chapters that they try a mail-order department next summer, and we beg that they will pass on to us any plan for new work which they have tried with success."

Although a yearling, so to speak, the Princeton Chapter has 253 members all of whom apparently are decidedly active members.

"There are so few who have not worked with us," says Mrs. Edmunds in the annual report, with especial reference

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to the European campaign, "that we can with approximate accuracy say everyone in Princeton has helped. The old and feeble have helped; tots so tiny their little heads scarcely came above the table have rolled bandages, love and pity for the suffering filling their little hearts and eyes—many have given up pleasures, have worked overtime, have shortened vacations and even abandoned vacations altogether to do their part, and as we look over self-sacrificing Princeton, during the past sad year of hard work and heavy hearts, our thoughts dwell upon the Great Worker who said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto Me.'"

RED CROSS HELPERS ACTIVE

A very promising winter is ahead of the Red Cross Helpers of the District of Columbia, it seems. This voluntary interdenominational and international group of women meets every Wednesday morning in St. John's auditorium, not far from the White House. They deliver hospital garments and frequently make money contributions, any amount being welcomed, and receive cut-out garments to be sewed during the ensuing week. An expert garment cutter is provided.

This organization is divided into units of ten, the chairmen of which parcel out the sewing. Last year, according to Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock, the Secretary, there were at one time 450 women giving their active attention to the work and upwards of $6,000 worth of hospital clothing and other supplies, besides some cash, was provided. A rousing meeting was recently held and the Red Cross Helpers entered with enthusiasm upon another winter's task in behalf of the sick and wounded abroad.

ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE REPORTS

The result of five months work of the St. Louis Red Cross Woman's Relief Committee and its branches is 59,679 garments and articles, which have been distributed between the poor of St. Louis and the European war sufferers. In the work room of the Committee 52,594 garments and articles were made. The branches of this capable organization produced 7,085 garments and articles. The committee report shows that there were 6,371 days' work by volunteers and that it gave 6,350 days' paid work to unemployed and needy women of St. Louis.

The Fairfield, Conn., Chapter of the Red Cross interested some eighty people altogether in its European war relief work during the past year and sent ten large packing boxes of various kinds of hospital garments to the Red Cross shipping office in the Bush Terminal, writes Mrs. William B. Glover, member of the chapter's executive committee.

"It is not without great sadness that we feel that this work must go on," she says, "and many more articles must be made for the sick and wounded. We have great cause for thankfulness that our beloved country has thus far been saved from war and bloodshed. It is sincerely hoped that Americans who now enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity will continue to respond to the appeals of the Red Cross and not cease their generous efforts in behalf of the numberless victims of the most cruel war that has ever scourged Europe."

In Pomeroy, Ohio, friends of the local Red Cross Chapter gave a clever minstrel performance which netted a goodly sum for the war relief work. The active participants were members of the Knights of Pythias from Middleport, Ohio, and members of Company C, 7th Infantry Regiment of the Ohio National Guard. Miss Cady Whaley, the Chapter Secretary, writes that "the boys made quite a hit and gave a lesson in patriotism that will long be remembered." The chapter raised funds in other ways to help alleviate the suffering of the European war victims.

WELLESLEY HILLS RENEWS INTEREST

The Wellesley Hills, Mass., Chapter of the Red Cross has been active during the year in producing hospital garments of various kinds. Meetings are held in the town hall, where sewing and knitting are done. College faculties and students and townspeople cooperate in advancing the work of the chapter.

"The churches are fixing days for the sewing this winter," says Miss Ellen W. Fiske, the Chapter Secretary, "and there is really more interest this year than last. We are starting first aid classes and practicing a great deal. Our membership is constantly increasing."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The New York "Up-Town" Office

A Successful Red Cross Emergency Branch is Operated

By ANNE TIFFANY
Vice-Chairman of the "Up-Town" Branch

AS early as September, 1914, it was decided to open an Up-Town Branch of the New York Red Cross office. A committee was appointed to take charge of this new department—Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Leonard Wood, Chairman; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Tiffany, Vice-Chairman.

At that time the new office was intended as an "Information Bureau," for it was manifestly impossible for the executive office in Twenty-Second Street to carry on the increased work which suddenly developed because of the European War; and to give to the many daily callers the information they sought on all subjects relative to Red Cross work.

To make this new office effective, it was necessary that it should be centrally located. This was accomplished through the great generosity of the owner of the building, who gave rent free to the Red Cross the ground floor of 661 Fifth Avenue. Here the new branch was established and still exists. Various kindly business houses and hotels furnished our office with tables, desks, chairs, carpets, sewing machines, and a typewriter; and through our workers and friends, many other necessary accessories were secured. One friend of the Red Cross assumed the expense of the heating and lighting, another, the telephone; and in this way all incidental expenses were met. The Red Cross requires that no money for administration be taken from the relief fund. The packing boxes are sent direct from the warehouse at the Bush Terminal and are part of the regular Red Cross supplies. The two large windows on Fifth Avenue were made use of to attract the notice of the public.

Hospital Equipment Exhibited

Through the kindness of Major General Leonard Wood, part of the equipment of a military field hospital was sent us. This was arranged as an exhibit in one window by an expert window dresser loaned us by a big Fifth Avenue house, and he made use of the hospital garments, knitted goods, bandages and surgical dressings for an exhibit in the other window—using forms, figures and stands of every description loaned by the same firm. A great success was made in this first picture and several subsequent ones. In the last six months the window arrangements have been undertaken successfully by one of the volunteer workers, who keeps a bulletin board supplied with fresh news and pictures from the front.

It has been the aim of this office to give accurate information to the numerous visitors who come to us for help—the questions ranging from the proper way to knit a muffler or sock, or fold compresses, to the exact location of a nurse in a field hospital "somewhere in France." Any one who came into 661 during the early months of last winter knew of the nearly bewildering stream of anxious people seeking information of all kinds. "Nearly bewildering" is used advisedly, for it must be said for the honor of the women who worked for the American Red Cross last winter in New York that they did not get bewildered. They kept their heads very level and steady and showed the utmost tact and intelligence. The work was divided into different departments.

A Skillful Executive

Certain ladies took morning and afternoon hours at the table given up to the directions and models for every form of knitted garment; others took charge of the patterns and models for soldier's hos-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

pital garments, an equally important department. One worker with much executive ability took charge of and developed the department of garments for women and children which work flourished from the beginning. It was very interesting to watch the manner in which she invented and made little and big garments, which did not look in the least like anything seen in this country, but which were exactly what the peasants and poor people of the fighting districts wore and clamored for. Her interest and devotion were unceasing, which indeed was true of the general spirit of the many volunteer workers. They were efficient, always dependable, devoted and reliable; and though it is not possible to mention the names of these workers, the Red Cross is under a very heavy debt of gratitude to these women, and we are hoping for their co-operation again this year.

Every branch was well taken care of. The Surgical Dressings Department was for the first eight months of the work organized and run by a woman doctor—to whom the whole office is individually and collectively devoted; and though she and her first assistant went early last spring to nurse at the front, she left the department so well organized and the spirit so fine that this work was developed into a most important branch of the office activities. Here, all last winter, great cases of the regulation Red Cross size have been packed with every form of bandage, sling, and surgical dressings best calculated to fill the needs of the region for which they were destined. Rubber gloves, hot water bottles, ice caps, rubber sheeting, etc., etc., were added as time went on and the Surgical Dressings Fund increased.

DYING MAN'S LETTER FACILITATED

Funds received at 661 Fifth Avenue are all handled in a systematic and very clearly defined manner. All donations to the relief fund go to the State Treasurer, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, and from him to Washington. Special donations are used as designated—as for example, for surgical dressing case, baby kits, hospital garments, etc. These boxes are in many cases designated for a certain country, or a definite hospital, or a relief committee; but in the event of the money being given for use at our own discretion, a regular and most unprejudiced routine is followed—each country taking its turn. A case of surgical dressings completely filled costs $35.

The usefulness of this work is attested by the many letters of appreciation and thanks which have been received. There is a department for "Comfort Bags"—small cotton bags, containing paper and envelopes, pencils, soap, handkerchiefs, playing cards, pipe and tobacco, hard candies; and, if funds allowed, an excellent cigarette lighter—so valuable where matches are scarce or the wind is high. Only the other day a letter was received telling the story of a dying man, who with his jaw shot away was quite unable to speak. He succeeded by signs in getting the nurse to give him a pencil and paper from one of these bags, with which he was able to write a letter to his wife—one hour later he was dead.

THOUSANDS OF BABY KITS

The department of "Baby Kits" has also grown to great importance. One of the most executive and valuable workers brought last winter a complete baby kit, which could be duplicated for $2. These have been made by the thousands, and model kits have been sent all over the United States.

There is also the Department of Packers, and this in the busy month is a most important one. As a garment or any article is brought in, the donor is asked if she wishes it designated for any special country. If so, it goes into the case marked for the country named. If it is undesignated, it goes into a box so named.

While all these workers kept their own departments going, the work of supplying information and of answering questions went steadily on. We have kept in as close touch as possible with all other relief committees. Through one of our best workers, who was also one of the organizers of the Up-town Office, and who left for Europe last January, we have had many channels of information open to us; and it was through her that early last winter we came in touch

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

with that splendid committee known to its American workers as the French Wounded Emergency Fund.

Models and patterns were sent to nearly every State in the Union. All the patterns have been donated by a large pattern publishing company.

Between October, 1914, and July 1, 1915, 107 cases were packed and shipped abroad.

The Summer in Retrospect

By HELEN MUMFORD
of the New York Red Cross Chapter

In retrospect the work during the summer at the New York "Uptown Branch" of the American Red Cross produces a feeling of amazement that those who so generously have given their time and money during the winter should so effectively continue to meet the confronting needs of the great conflict in Europe. From the gentleman who offered his farm for the use of refugees to the young woman who brought her share of her day's salary of 50 cents a vibrant note has been struck which puts to shame the cynical remark that "America is doing no more than she ought to do." It is the spirit and not the letter of the law, after all, and to those of us who have daily met the situation at 661 Fifth Avenue there are never-to-be-forgotten experiences and a deeper sense of the brotherhood of man.

Thirty-eight cases, representing 56,438 articles of hospital clothing surgical dressings, and women's and children's clothing have been sent since July 1st to every country at war. Fifty-two thousand five hundred surgical dressings have been made at this office by the faithful seven. Most of the clothing has been received from outside sources: one young woman having made 60 wrappers, 60 pairs of pajamas, 50 comfort bags, be-

CAMPERS NEAR EAST DENMARK, MAINE, WORKING FOR THE NEW YORK RED CROSS CHAPTER

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

sides various contributions to the surgical dressings department. Three hundred baby kits have been forwarded to us from girls' camps from as far north as Maine, as far south as North Carolina. Through the medium of our sample boxes the standard of the surgical work, as well as the baby kits has been maintained. These are sent on request at a nominal cost of the material. Patterns for clothing and directions for knitting articles are sent free and can be had for the asking.

Through the generosity of a friend a room at 661 Fifth Avenue has been fitted up for first aid classes, which will open on October 18th and continue each morning during the winter. One cannot emphasize too strongly the value of the courses which puts into every woman's life an opportunity for real service. Contributions of money, in all over $1,200, have made the summer luminous with interest and enabled this branch of the American Red Cross to alleviate some of the suffering of the brave men who are now challenging our best effort.

Haiti's Needs

By ADMIRAL W. B. CAPERTON, U. S. N.

Commanding Cruiser Squadron
U. S. Atlantic Fleet

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Since early in September the American Red Cross has been giving as much assistance as possible to Admiral W. B. Caperton and the American forces now stationed at Port au Prince, Haiti, in alleviating very acute distress which prevails in that frequently troubled quarter. Much sickness and privation confronted the people during the summer, and from the following from Admiral Caperton, which accompanied an accounting, it is indicated that much suffering still prevails. The Red Cross has been happy to donate fifteen hundred dollars in cash and to assist in the purchase of medical and surgical supplies in this country.*

THE accompanying reports show that several hundred people have been financially aided from the fund, and that we have fed about four hundred persons daily. The Red Cross Clinic has been in operation three days each week, and has provided treatment, medicines, and surgical care for about two hundred sick and wounded. A babies' day nursery has been supported largely by this fund, and has enabled many mothers to earn a livelihood, at the same time feeling that their infants would be cared for during the day.

Conditions of poverty and illness in Port au Prince and throughout the Republic are extreme. The few hospitals that exist have received no aid from the Government for many months, and they are all entirely devoid of facilities for care of the sick. No medicines or surgical dressings are on hand, and patients are not received into these institutions because there is no way to provide food for them.

The Hospice St. Vincent de Paul (the Government poor house) has been practically supported, during the past two months, by the Red Cross Society, and we are daily asked to provide means for the admission of needy sick into the hospitals of this city. Reports from our naval officers at other places show that conditions are as bad there as we find them here, and requests are made for medicines, dressings and disinfectants in order to effect some sort of control of the many infections that exist throughout the country. As none of the Haitien institutions has any adequate organization equipment, or administration, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to furnish them with supplies, other than food; and this latter has been done for several weeks past.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall: but in charity there is no excess; neither can angel nor man come in danger by it.—*Bacon.*

O, HOLD TO THE WORK OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

This, the closing number of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE of 1915, the twelfth since it became a monthly, will go to over forty per cent more Red Cross members than were enrolled when the first monthly was issued last January. Letters which have come from various sources suggest that as a monthly in lieu of a quarterly the magazine has been able to serve as a more practical stimulus to humanitarian endeavor and perhaps has contributed to the growth of the Red Cross membership. At any rate, it has carried broadcast the message of mercy and disinterested helpfulness of its parent organization twelve times during this year as against four times annually in previous years.

And never an agriculturist sowed seed in a field more inviting and fertile than that in which we today find ourselves. Illimitable stretches of virgin soil lie before us awaiting the touch of the benign hoe and the dropping of assorted seeds of human kindness. That benign hoe—to continue the simile—is the American Red Cross system, an effective, impartial instrument operated by skilled and sympathetic hands. In the warm furrows opened by that hoe other skilled and sympathetic hands sow the seeds. The harvest springs up all around and quickly and is fragrant and sweet—a bountiful yield of gratitude and brotherly love. On and on, over hill and down dale, in rough places and smooth, move the harvesters of humanity!

It may sound inane and even fatuous to speak of "brotherly love" in times like these when many millions of human beings are strenuously, deliberately, scientifically striving to blow one another into eternity; when European rivers are offering a sluggish crimson tribute to the sea; when once exhilarating and blossoming countrysides where happy folk were wont to follow pastoral pursuits are fetid and nauseating waste-places, dumping grounds for thousands of tons of human rubbish. But in truth considering these things there is all the more reason to speak of brotherly love; and not merely to speak of it but to shout it from the housetops and to act it; to be a friend in order to have one—to fulfill the mission of the Red Cross in behalf of all distressed beings regardless of nationality, sect or creed.

And with the approach of that glorious December season when many people in normal times find a supernal happiness in making others happy, let us cling tenaciously to our shibboleth, "Neutrality-Humanity," and by giving demonstrative proof of our sincerity show that even though half the world be deluged by blood there are still many who are fanning with unselfish devotion that spark of divine sentiment

"Peace on Earth, good will toward men."

FRIENDLY RELATIONS ARE PROMOTED IN HOSPITALS

"You have kept alive the conviction that . . . . ideals of neighborly love have not died out."

These words, uttered by the Vice-President of the Austrian Red Cross, who is also Chief Military Surgeon of the Department of Vienna, in a farewell address to the American Red Cross units which for a year have cared for the wounded in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the Austrian Capital, conveyed a very deep meaning. The four hundred or so surgeons, graduate nurses and sanitarians which the American Red Cross has had distributed among all of the belligerent countries in Europe's war area have saved many lives and relieved a great deal of suffering. That was the primary object of our mission of mercy in Europe. But letters from both sides which have come to Red Cross Headquarters in Washington assert the diplomatic effect, so to speak, alone has been much more than worth the effort. The banner of the Red Cross has been carried by the representatives of a distant land through a seething furnace of warfare and served as a constant reminder that all good feeling is not dead.

"In these terrible happenings, we can see one ray of sunshine in the true neutral love bestowed on your fellow creatures, not inquiring whether friend or enemy," said the Austrian Red Cross official. "It is like an only flower which the farmer finds when looking over his ravaged field after a terrible tempest; and amid the destruction this flower means to him a happy outlook and hope for the future. It is the flower of true samaritanism. You came to us as the apostolic messenger of the true samaritan spirit, and engaged in a work which gave consolation and hope that all may be improved.

"Not only for this do we thank you, that you came over here to heal our wounded, but for much more than that. Through your work you have kept alive the conviction that those ideals of neighborly love have not died out. In the name of the directors of the Red Cross I wish to thank you most heartily. You are now going into the land of our enemy to continue there your samaritan work for our wounded. May the Lord guide you. May the Lord protect you."

There is corroborative testimony to the same effect from Russia. A large group of Americans in Petrograd recently joined with the Commercial Attache of the United States in the Russian Capital in signing a letter which spoke of the work of the American Red Cross mission in Kief, and closed with these words:

"We doubt if the American public appreciates the great urgency and enormous field for Red Cross work in Russia . . . We know that the Russian authorities are very grateful for the assistance rendered by the American Red Cross . . . There can be no finer way of strengthening the friendly bonds . . . between the two countries and promoting good relations."

PREPAREDNESS URGENT; MATTER OF PATRIOTISM

But we can journey enthusiastically on our errand of mercy and peace and still champion with equal enthusiasm a program of adequate national defense; and we do. Note it is preparedness for defense, which in itself is a precaution in the interest of mercy and peace and a simple matter of national patriotism. Furthermore, it harmonizes with the first law of Nature.

The admonition of Ezekiel to the watchman at the gate that he give due warning to the people upon the approach of any danger, or else suffer for his dereliction, has been quoted by eminent personages in support of preparedness; and perhaps a further quotation from the Bible, embodying the essence of the wisdom of Solomon himself, will be pardoned from us. In chapter twenty-four of The Proverbs—verses three to twelve, inclusive—appears the following:

"Through wisdom is an house builded; and by understanding it is established:

"And by knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all precious and pleasant riches.

"A wise man is strong; yea, a man of knowledge increaseth strength.

"For by wise counsel thou shalt make thy war: and in multitude of counsellors there is safety.

"Wisdom is too high for a fool: he openeth not his mouth in the gate.

"He that deviseth to do evil shall be called a mischievous person.

"The thought of foolishness is sin: and the scorner is an abomination to men.

"If thou faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small.

"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain;

"If thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth not he know it? and shall not he render to every man according to his works?"

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The American Red Cross deems it its bounden duty to be prepared at all times to meet any demand on its resources that may be made by our Government, and in another column will be found a detailed statement, based on the law and the Army and Navy regulations, dealing with our obligations.

During a most successful meeting held in New York, November 9, looking to the coordination of all war relief work under the Red Cross, an account of which also appears in another column, Major General Leonard Wood spoke of the Red Cross as the "big brother of the Army and Navy." It is our firm resolve to more than merit this complimentary title through the perfection of our organization and its efficiency. —A. C.

—*N. Y. Times.*

ANOTHER KIND OF RED CROSS NURSE.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA